

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLVI. No. 8575.

號十月七十九百八十一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—E. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C., GEORGE STREET & Co., 39, Cornhill, GORDON & GORON, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; RATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Castle Street, E.C.; ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEMER PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. THWAITES HARRIS, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 62, West 22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & CO., Singapore.

CHINA.—MASON, F. A. de OZ, Amoy, N. Macau, Foochow, Ningpo & Co., Shanghai, LANE CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$4,670,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS,  
Chairman—H. L. DAILEYFIELD, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEVERN,  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN,  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESTICK, L. POZNICKER, Esq.  
ALEX. McCONACHIE, D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
Shanghai—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED,  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 388

## NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors may not make any entries in their Pass-Books but should send them in to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence to the business of the Bank if marked on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
THOMAS JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 754

## Intimations.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 5.

CHINA REVIEW.

## NOW READY.

## DENTISTRY.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.

## MR. WONG TAI-FONG,

Surgeon Dentist,  
Formerly Attached Apothecary and Internist  
to the Royal Hospital of His European  
and American patients and friends,  
has TAKEN THE OFFICE entirely  
occupied by Dr. Roemer.

## NOW HAS

## R. E. MOVED

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
Behind HONGKONG Gate.

## CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, January 15, 1890. 122

## Intimations.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of 5 Per Cent. per Annum for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1890, will be payable on the 10th Inst., on which date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. B. ALLEN,  
Active Secretary,  
for the West Point Building Co., Ltd.  
Agents

Hongkong, July 7, 1890. 1214

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG,  
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Wellington Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, July 8, 1890. 1217

THE PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, City Hall, at 12.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1890, to elect a Committee in accordance with the following Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, on 28th ultimo:

That a Committee of Investigation be appointed to examine into and report on the working of the business. The Directors to appoint two and the general body of Shareholders two.

By Order,

EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1890. 1206

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.  
(To take effect from 1st May.)

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.  
1 p.m. to 2 p.m. half hour.  
4 p.m. to 8 p.m. quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 p.m.

CHURCH TRAMS at 10.40 a.m.  
12 noon to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.  
4 p.m. to 8 p.m. 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

Single Tickets are sold in the CARS; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MCKEEVEN, FRICKEL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 29, 1890. 793

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

Board of Directors:

HON. J. J. KESWICK, CHAIRMAN.

HON. C. P. CHATER, Managing Director.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

LEE SING, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

POON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE,  
ON LAND OR BUILDINGS;

PROPERTIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

Estate managed, all kinds of Agency and Commission Business relating to Land, &c., &c.

Full Particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. 844

NOTICES OF FITTINGS.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between EDWARD CONSTANTINE and GEORGE HENDERSON WATT is This Day DISMISSED by mutual consent.

E. C. RAY.  
GEO. H. WATT.

Hongkong, July 3, 1890. 1197

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectively informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FOREMEN should be sent to hand Orders for REPAIRS if sent to the Head Office, No. 16, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Under-signed is required, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1416

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship, Yuenlong having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS CO., LTD., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 11th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all

Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 16th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 4, 1890. 1202

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

TO LET.

THE ICE HOUSE, No. 15, Praya Central.

2ND FLOOR OF HOUSE, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to LAI HING & Co., No. 153, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, March 21, 1890. 529

NOTICE.

ONE Large ROOM on the GROUND FLOOR of No. 15, Praya Central, Suitable for an Office.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON, 13, Praya Central.

Hongkong, March 28, 1890. 574

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

TO LET.

THE ICE HOUSE, No. 15, Praya Central.

At present let on Lease for one year.

For full Particulars, apply to the MANAGER at the Depot, or to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, January 27, 1890. 1207

NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.

1202

## Intimations.

HONGK

# THE CHINA MAIL.

**Mails.**

**To-day's Advertisements.**

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
SUEZ, PORT SAID,  
BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK  
SEA & BALTIK PORTS;  
ALSO,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S SHIPS WILL CALL  
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.

N.L.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills  
of Lading for the principal cities in  
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1890, at 4 p.m., the Company's  
Steamship *Sachsen*, Capt. K. V. GOSSEL,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,  
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till  
Noon, Cargo will be received on board  
until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3  
p.m. on the 29th instant. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board, they must be  
left at the Agent's Office.) Contents and  
Value of Packets are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation  
and carries a Doctor and Steward.  
For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1890. 1222

**To-day's Advertisements.**

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship  
*Nansen*,  
Capt. BRACKENNE, will  
be despatched to-mor-  
row, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1233

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates  
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-  
CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW  
and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Palaem*, Capt. JACKSON, will be  
despatched at above on  
SATURDAY, the 12th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1226

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship  
*Glenlyn*, Capt. SOUTHERN, will be  
despatched as above on  
SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1230

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Nerissa*, Captain POOCOCK, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1236

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

The Company's Steamer  
*Kong Beng*, Captain R. JONES, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on SUNDAY, the 13th instant,  
at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1235

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates  
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-  
CHWANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW  
and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Laurie*, Captain SCALES, will be  
despatched as above on  
MONDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1237

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship  
*Hebe*, Capt. THOMSON, will be  
despatched as above on  
WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1238

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

The Steamship  
*Athena*, Capt. PORTER, will be  
despatched for the above  
Ports on the 17th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1890. 1242

## Business Notices.

### HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

#### IMPORTANT

#### CLEARANCE SALE,

#### FURNITURE AND FURNISHING REQUISITES,

NOW PROCEEDING.

ALSO included in the above Sale, a very fine collection of OIL PAINTINGS,  
by known Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

SEE CIRCULARS.

### HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

## MEMOS. FOR TOMORROW

### Shipping.

Noon.—*Nansen* leaves for Swatow.

4 p.m.—*Amoy* leaves for Shanghai.

### Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

### Miscellaneous.

Goods per *Tsueneng* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

### PAILED SUZ CANAL.

OUTWARD BOUND.—*Coromandel*, *Glencaig*,  
Alberta, Malabar, Russia, June 3;

*Barden Tower*, 6; *Breconshire*, 17; *Ajne*,

20; *Medina*, *Pinguay*, 24; *Palmarus*,

27; *Lydia*, 1.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—*Thames*, 20; *Oppack*,

24; *Nectar*, *Sophia*, 20; *Wood*.

A B.S. CLAYER, named Wong Yau, was  
brought before Mr. Robinson in the Police  
Court to-day, charged with snatching a pair  
of earnings worth \$17 from the ears of a  
woman in Queen's Road, yesterday. He  
was sentenced to six months' hard labour,  
and two whippings of twelve strokes each.

Four melancholy specimens of the genuine  
dead-beat were brought before Mr. Rob-  
inson in the Police Court this morning.

They were Eugene Freyholz, seaman,

George Holloway, farm-labourer, John

Fallen, seaman, and Robert Hannan, ex-

policeman. Police Sergeant George Kemp

charged them with being vagrants, and

none of them denied the charge. In reply

to his Worship, Freyholz, the youngest of

the four, said he had left a Hamburg  
steamer in Singapore and stowed away

in the steamship *Hesperi*, and he came

to Hongkong eight days ago. He said he

had applied to the German Consul, but

could get no help. He could get nothing

to do, having no papers. He had no money.

Holloway, the farm-labourer, said he hadn't

a cent and he couldn't work in this climate.

He had gone out from home to Manila,

where he was employed in bridge-building

at \$20 a month, but he could not stand

the climate. Vagrant Number Three said

he came from Kobe on the 7th inst. He

had been a seaman on board a

United States ship, but he got into

grog at Kobe, and left the ship. He

stowed away in the *Albion*, and came

here. The ex-policeman said he left the

Hongkong force about seven weeks ago.

He had no money and no work, but said he

was able to do any sort of labour. The

first vagrant was taken charge of by the

German Consul, and the others were sent to

the house of detention.

Capt. Dillie has been utterly ruined by

the Boulanger campaign. Out of an income

of 200,000 francs a year, he has not

a sou left.

The greatest novelty at the conversations

of the London Chamber of Commerce is in

the Photographic Trades Section. It is a

camera invented in France with circular

movement taking in half the horizon.

The United States man-of-war *Alliance*, Commander H. C. Taylor, arrived at Pe-  
king, from Colombo, on the 29th June.

The *Alliance* is a gun-boat of 1,775 tons and 8

8 horse-power, and carries 177 men and 8

guns. She was to remain in Penang for a

few days before leaving for Hongkong.

A Berlin surgeon recently performed a

remarkable operation. He removed from a

male patient a diseased knee joint, subti-

tuting an artificial joint of ivory. The

patient is able to walk with perfect ease

and declares that his ivory knee joint is

convenient and comfortable.

The *Perak Government Gazette* of 27th ult.

contains the following announcement:—A

hard power diamond core drill has recently

been received by the Government from

England. This instrument will bore to a

depth of about 284 ft. in the solid rock, and

it will bring up a core of little over seven

eights of an inch in diameter, and of a

height corresponding to the depth of the

A STRANGE sequel to the fears expressed by the Deputy Master of the Mint in his recent report as to the facilities afforded to counterfeitors, is in the enormous difference between the actual and nominal value of the silver issue. A warning has been given by the Mint authorities against the shillings, apparently of the Jubilee period, but in reality silver tokens imported from Germany which are the work of private speculators, and the counterfeit is almost impossible of detection.

HUBERT VOS is engaged in painting a panoramic picture of the Victorian era, the subject consisting of the portraits of great men in every walk in life who have left the greatest marks on the Victorian age. The artist, mounted by a veritable brigade of specialists and experts in the art of panoramic painting, the ultimate choice of the persons to be introduced will be in the hands of a strong informal committee, composed of literary men and students of contemporary history.

The late General F. Brine, R. E. (says the *Rangoon Times*) will perhaps live in the memory of posterity as an eccentric man, but in some respects he lived in advance of his time. He introduced the post and telegraph in India. He had his own cards manufactured, to which he used to affix a half an stamp. The postal authorities recommended the *Colonel* (as he was then) and pointed out that the Postal Guide made no provision for the posting of such correspondence; but the *Colonel* headed not the obstructives, and was gratified later on finding the present post cards introduced by the Government.

A BILL was introduced into Parliament a few days before its adjournment for the Whitsuntide holidays, which already excited considerable discussion. The Bill is a brief one and the object of it may be stated in a few words. It proposed to extend the powers of juries by permitting them to pass sentence on criminals as well as on debtors. It is tolerably clear that this Bill is the outcome of recent agitation over the Maybrick case and Davies case. The result of its passing would, we fear, be to make justice more than ever subservient to sentimentality and local feeling.

The *Singapore Government Gazette* gives the cast up at which H. S. M. yacht *Vesuvius* was wrecked. It is on a rock about four miles from Jaram, called by the Malays "Tumbulant," but on the chart "Sail Rock." The vessel struck only just the edge of the rock, the lead dropped on the weather side of the ship shewing four fathoms of water. It is feared that she will become total wreck, as there are two hundred feet long in her side through which the rocks have pierced and are now wedged in. During a squall some days after the catastrophe, the seas swept clean over her, doing much damage and necessitating the mast being cut away.

THE NEW RAILWAY IN MONTE GENEROSO, which deserves its title of the Pigeon of Italian Syria, reached, was opened on June 4. The course of the new railway was traversed from Capolago to the summit, which is 560 feet above sea level, in little over an hour. The line is a narrow gauge, with a double track to the centre, on which two cog-wheels of the engine run, and the total length is nearly six miles. Beautiful views are enjoyed en route, and from the summit there is a glorious panorama over the Alps, Lakes Como, Maggiore, and Lugano, and to the south over the plains of Lombardy as far as Milan. Two stations have been made on the way, and at Bella Vista's large hotel stands for the accommodation of tourists. The picturesque surroundings of Monte Generoso are thus brought within easy reach, and the new railway will doubtless become popular with those who prefer a seat in front of a steam-engine to mountaineering on foot.

We hear from Edie, says the *Penang Gazette* of last inst., that the Governor of Achmedabad has sent for the rebels of Periyar and Jenkit, but as they have not yet come at his bidding he is going to send troops to fetch them, and has informed the Chinese in Edie that he will require their tong-kangs for transporting the troops. Another account states that on Saturday the Dutch troops left Edie on an expedition to Periyar to punish the natives there who have given much trouble to them lately and who have allied themselves with the Achmedabad rebels, and taken an active part in the recent fighting. The expedition is to be both by land and water and is expected to last three or four days. Pending the operations at that place, we understand the Dutch Consul here (Penang) has issued notices warning boats or craft not to approach the coast unless provided with a pass from the Govt.

Why does not some one organise a female barber's shop in Tokyo? Beyond a doubt the thing would work splendidly. In India there is, or used to be, a Japanese woman who shaved and cut hair to perfection. Her touch was incomparably superior to that of any man. Whether she made the business pay we do not know. Perhaps not, since she devoted herself so entirely to foreign customers, and at the time when the writer of this paragraph had the pleasure of being shaved by her, the barbering times had not commenced for the bright and healthiest of all the foreign settlements, Kobe. To her, however, belongs the credit of having set up an idea which has now been taken up with signal success in London, and which ought to be taken up in Tokyo if people had their eyes open. Consider that in the whole of the big capital of Japan there is not one barber shop at which a man can be shaved or clipped in real comfort. A pretty parlor, neat furniture, and half a dozen well-drilled girls would mark the dawn of a new era—*Open Mail*.

In a recent report the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay recommended the opening of branches of Austrian banks in the principal commercial towns of India, especially at Bombay and Calcutta, for the purpose of reducing the rate of exchange between European and American florins, the present high figure of which, in his opinion, greatly impeded the trade between India and this country. The Vienna Chamber of Commerce does not agree with this recommendation, and in reply to an inquiry from the Minister of Commerce states that the Austrian trade with India suffers, not so much from any want of direct commercial connections, as from the unequal state of the Austrian currency. The latter, difficult (near the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) is the subject of much complaint on this side of the Latah, while in Hungary the currency question is not considered a pressing one, and little progress is being made with the negotiations opened by the Vienna Cabinet, with a view to have the matter finally settled. In Hungary the gold coins seem to prevail in a very mild form. There is, even some talk now at Budapest of resuming the fine silver coinage which was suspended eleven years ago.

It is rumoured that amongst the next Parlement members of Parliament will be Sir John Pope Hennessy, ex-governor of Mauritius, Sir Hercules Robinson, ex-High Commissioner of the Cape, and Sir Thomas McIlwraith, ex-Premier of Queensland, all of whom have been offered the vacancies in Irish representation.

A PICTURE recently sold in Paris had a romantic history. It was bought by a picture-dealer from a boy and his mother in this city. A few weeks ago Mr. Reid reported the case to the Governor, H. E. Chang Yao, and he at once issued orders to his subordinates that a reply should be sent within three days, and that the case should be settled. But, as usual, these same subordinates officials preferred the course of inaction rather than of justice. They had already reported to the Governor, and probably to the Taung-ti Yamen, that the foreigners had really paid only half of the purchase money, though time and again the foreigners denied this statement, and the original landlord himself had acknowledged receiving the full amount, until after threats and intimidations he confessed as the official—the father and mother of his people—desired him to confess. It was a glaring case of noises what made him commit suicide, unless it was the debt. He seemed to be quite right in his mind, but he seemed to be depressed for two or three days before his death. On Friday night he complained of a bad smell from the drains and he went and tore up part of the floor of the cook-house and found the drain was choked up. He left it as it was. I thought this an odd thing to do, because it was so late at night—half past nine—and there was no one else about. He was a steady man. I have seen him sometimes have a little liquor but not too much. He trusted me well. I think it was nothing else than debt that made him do what he did. I don't know where he got the ammunition from. On the morning of the 6th he did not seem well. He lay in bed till nine. He took a little tiffin. He went out at three o'clock. He seemed better than he was in the morning and was in good spirits. He seemed quite cheerful when we sat down to dinner. It was when the children came into the room to bid us good night that he suddenly got up from the table and asked me to go with him while he spoke to the boys. I thought this strange, but it did not alarm me. He said to the boys he had neglected them. I don't know what he meant by that. He did not pay for their education. When I saw the revolver lying beside him on the bed and asked him what it was, he said "Nothing." I put it in my hand and tried to get the revolver away, but I could not get hold of it as he slipped it under the pillow and then laid his head over the place. I had no idea that he might have revolver on me. I ran away because I was frightened. He followed me immediately and passed me on the stairs. He shot me off when I took hold of him. He fired five shots almost before I had time to call out after seeing the revolver in his pocket. He was not violent at all. I had had no words with him before.

Katherine McRae, wife of Donald McRae, foreman of the Li Yuen Sugar Works, said—On Sunday 6th instant, about 8.30 p.m., I was in the decanted house. I was on the first flight of stairs when Mrs. Wyllie came up to me and said her husband had a revolver in bed. Mrs. Wyllie came upstairs and went past us. Mrs. Wyllie put her arms round him and said "John, where are you going?" He said "I am going up here, and pushed past." Mrs. Wyllie then called out "He has got the revolver in his pocket." He had by this time gone into the bedroom and immediately afterwards I heard a shot. We did not enter the room till Mrs. Wyllie brought a light. He appeared to be in good terms with his wife that evening and in his usual spirit. He spoke very kindly to the children. I have no idea what caused him to commit suicide unless it was debt. I never heard that he was on bad terms. I had known both Mr. and Mrs. Wyllie for about two years.

Donald McRae said he had been dining at decanted's house on the 6th inst. I said I thought he was going to be sick. He went downstairs and I heard him vomiting. He came upstairs again in a few minutes. I was still in the dining-room. Mrs. McRae had then left the dining-room. He passed the dining-room and went to the hall door. I followed him to the door. I asked him whether he would like anything. He said no, he felt a little sick. I asked if he would like to see the doctor. He said no. He stood at the door for a minute or two, and we then went back together to the dining-room. He went through the dining-room to the bed-room and lay down. I remained in the dining-room. I asked him again if he would like to see the doctor. He said no. I went into the bedroom and there I saw a smoking black lying beside him and I found it was a revolver. I went over to him and said, "Oh, John, what is this?" He saw me coming towards him and slipped the revolver under the pillow and turned over on his side. I ran away to call Mrs. McRae. I met her on the first landing and told her my husband had a revolver. By this time he had come out of the dining room and was coming up the stairs towards us. When he came up to the landing I put my arms round him and said "John, where are you going, are you not feeling better?" He said "I'm going up here," and as he went up the stair my hand slipped down and I felt the revolver in his trouser pocket. I passed on and went into a bed-room on the second floor and immediately afterwards I heard the shot fire in Wyndham Street. He went to a deceased house and said what had happened, and ordered the removal of the dying man to the hospital.

Thomas C. Gough, T. C. 105, said—On 3rd July the diecast came up to the Central Station about 8.30, to see me. When he came into the billiard room I thought he was sick; he looked very strange. I asked him if he was sick and he said "No." There were others present. I then asked him if he would have a drink. He said no, and had a drink. He then said he wanted to speak to me privately. We went out to the summer seat on the green. He put his hand into his trouser pocket and pulled out seven rounds of revolver and a pistol. I asked him what he was going to do with it. He commenced to cry and said, "Tom, I've known you for six years now; I used to be very happy, but now he'll never be so bad as where I am." I asked him what was the matter with him. He said he had his missus always "on his back." He said when he was living at West Point he gave her a thrash g and left her unable to come out of the house for a week. He said "I'll never let her have her again; I'll shoot her dead and then myself afterward." I said "Oh, John, don't do that; give me that ammunition." He at first refused, and I told him I would take it from him. He then handed it over to me. I advised him not to do anything rash and not try to take his own life or anybody else. He said it was all very well with my husband and we had to talk to him. On Sunday he told them he was not able to keep them to come to him as he was in debt. He said that before he married he had money in the bank, but since then he had to take the money out of the bank to pay for debts.

He had contracted before marriage. Then he sold the furnishing of the house he left him over a thousand dollars in debt. Advised him not to mind it and to go home and come to the barrack. He then went up the stairs to the barracks. He then came down a bed and I lay down on the bed next to him and we had a talk on things in general. Afterwards he left quite cheerful. He was quite sober during conversation. Henry Smith, F.C. No. 6, said—On the evening of 6th about 6.30, the deceased came to see me in the canteen at the Central Station. I saw him there, along with several others. He seemed to be in good spirits. We all had a drink. He remained in the canteen about half an hour. I left with him and he wanted me to go to his house with him. I declined to do so and he shook hands with me twice and said "You may never see me again." I thought he was joking and took no notice of the remark. The reason why he sent for me was because he had signed a chit in my name and he wanted to tell me about it. He had many friends in the police force. He was quite sober when he left me. I could not say to him over again his drunk.

Dr. Marques, who made a post mortem examination on deceased, said there was a bullet wound above the right ear, the left hand and a portion of the finger on the left shoulder were bitten with gunpowder. Witness found the bullet lodged under the brain on the right side. Death resulted from cerebral concussion and haemorrhage. Witness was acquainted with deceased, and he never saw any tendency to insanity in him. His Worship gave a verdict of *fete-de-se*.

DR. MARQUES, who made a post mortem examination on deceased, said there was a bullet wound above the right ear, the left hand and a portion of the finger on the left shoulder were bitten with gunpowder. Death resulted from cerebral concussion and haemorrhage. Witness was acquainted with deceased, and he never saw any tendency to insanity in him. His Worship gave a verdict of *fete-de-se*.

#### SILTING UP OF THE RIVERS OF CHIN.

A recent issue of the *Pekin Gazette* contained a memoir from the Imperial Commissioner in charge of the Hsueh-chow Arsenal, in which that functionary reported the continued silting up of the Min River in front of the Arsenal and the diversion of the main stream to the opposite bank.

He pointed out that unless some remedy were adopted without loss of time, the inevitable result would be the formation of shallows along the Arsenal frontage and thereby a great risk to the safety of the two families will continue to be the same as it had been already married. She is (theoretically) the daughter of a poor man, and a son-in-law to a wealthy gentleman, a thin veener or display beneath which it is easy to see the real texture. The bridal chair is often itself a fit emblem of this truth. Looked at from a distance, it appears to be of the most gorgeous description, but on a nearer view it is frequently perceived to be a mere凑巧 framework covered with a gaudy set of trappings sometimes much worn and indeed the worse for wear. In some cases there's a double framework, the outer of which can be lifted entirely off, being clumsy to be carried into a courtyard. The inner chair is carried through the narrow doors of any Chinese yard, or, if required, into the house it-self. The bride is no sooner out of the chair that the process of dismantling the bridal chair begins, in the immediate sight of all the guests, and a fit scene it is, of course. The Chinese are not a nation of sentiment, and are fail to see anything incongruous in these proceedings. This evil of early engagements.

To a foreigner, the Chinese appears to have no single redeeming feature. It hampers both families, with no apparent corresponding advantages, if indeed there are advantages of any kind.

It assumes what is far from certain, and often not at all likely, that the relative position of the two families will continue to be the same.

This assumption is contradicted by universal experience. Thus

and change happen to all, and the insecurity of human affairs is nowhere more manifest than in the tenure of Chinese property. Families are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances, a fact of which the guests present are likely to be ignorant.

Witnesses are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled

# THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 8575—JULY 10, 1890]

## Intimations.

**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

**THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Eighteenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the Far East' and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently it has included a section on Economic Geology, which gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.**

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review; care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are welcome. The papers are considered by the members of the Review, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Dr. Chalmers, Elie, Brethoneder, and Hirth, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Bulwer, Waters, Sient, Phillips, Macfie, Guot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Gilson, Pitton, and Taylor—all well-known names indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subjects.

The Subscription is fixed at 26.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**  
All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

The China Review \*\*\* has an excellent table of contents.—*Celestial Empire*.

The Publication always contains subjects of interest to no small number in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable comparison with preceding numbers.—*Christian Knowledge*.

This number contains several articles of interest and value.—*North-China Herald*.

The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsch, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1811 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classics of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.—*North-China Daily News*.

A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese world do well to patronize.—*Chrysanthemum*.

The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" is one of a question that must necessarily arise in the study of the language. It is of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries.—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journal of a Missionary" are continuing, and a goodly number of these travel in the interior of China is given. Mr. E. H. Balfour contributed a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Europe and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.—*U.S. Daily Press*.

*Tribune's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the China Review.—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention which has been bestowed of late upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable. It may be looked for from the members of the foreign consular staff, the Chinese Customs Clerks, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesmen of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. C. Bhwre, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

**Our Jobbing Department**  
HAVING just been REPLENISHED with a large assortment of the best European and American NOVELTIES, we are prepared to execute orders for FANCY WORK with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

## Intimations.

**COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.**

**RESIDENTS** in the Colony would materially aid the SENATE of the COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes).  
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the Student's Reading Room and Library.  
Address to JAMES CANTLIE,  
Hon. Sec. to the College.

Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1817

**RAMBLE THROUGH SOUTHERN FORMOSA.**—By Mr. G. Taylor. This Article, which has been reprinted from the *China Review*, contains one of the best Sketches of Formosan Life yet written. A few roughly-executed Woodcuts are included in the pamphlet.

May be had—Price, \$1—At MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, Hongkong; also, MR. N. MOALIE, Amoy.

**THE CHINESE MAIL** (*Wai Te Yat Po*).—This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Eleven Dollars Forty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing circulation. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, non-progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail Office*.

**SAILOR'S HOME.**

NY. Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

**CHINA REVIEW** from VOLUMES I TO XII.

1.—LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

2.—ARTICLES.

3.—REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

4.—LIST OF AUTHORS REVIEWED.

**PRICE.** 50 CENTS.

To be had at the *China Mail Office*; MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong; and MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, SHANGHAI.

**SHAW'S LIST.—QUOTATIONS—JULY 10, 1890.**

**Stocks** Nos. of Shares Value Paid Closing Quotations, Cash.

HK & Co. 120,000 \$ 125 all 63 % prem.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Co. 90,000 \$ 125 all \$201 1/2%, cum new issue

New Issue. £ 42.10/0 1/2% 1/2 1/2

Fractional Certificates. £ 23.10/0 52

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd. 10,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$120, sales

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 24,000 \$ 83.33 \$ 25 \$70

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited. 1,500 \$ 1,000 \$ 200 nominal

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 \$ 200 2 \$10, 320

Straits Insurance Co., Ltd. 30,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$20

United Insurance Society Co., Ltd. 10,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$100, sellers

Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd. 8,000 \$ 100 all \$100, \$83

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$85

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 8,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$860

Strata Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$18, buyers

SHIP AND MARINE INSURANCES.

Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd. 40,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$19

DOCKS.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. 12,500 \$ 125 all 63 % prem.

STEAMBOATS.

China and Manchuria Co., Ltd. 3,500 \$ 50 all \$103

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. 20,000 \$ 60 all \$65

H.K. & Co. & N. Steamboat Co., Ltd. 80,000 \$ 20 all \$37, sellers

Indo-China Steamship Co., Limited. 60,000 \$ 10 all 25 1/2 % dis.

Steam Launch Company, Limited. 2,000 \$ 6 30 par, buyers

REVENUES.

China Sugar Co., Ltd. 15,000 \$ 100 all \$175

Luzon Sugar Company, Limited. 7,000 \$ 100 all \$85

WHARVES.

H.K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co. 20,000 \$ 50 all \$82

LAND AND BUILDING.

Agency Company, Limited. 50,000 \$ 100 \$ 50 \$691

Indo-China Land and Building Co. 6,000 \$ 50 \$ 30 \$18, sellers

Peak Building Company. 1,000 \$ 100 \$ 7 \$10

Richmond Terrace Building Co. 12,500 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$120

West Point Building Co., Limited. 12,500 \$ 50/3 4 \$37

Trust and Loan Co. of China & Co. 1,250 \$ 100 \$15, \$14, buyers

TRANSAKES.

H.K. High-Level Transways Co., Ltd. 1,200 \$ 100 all \$125

Mining.

Jelobu Mining & Trading Co. 4,500 \$ 6 all \$3

Minjung & Sungjin Dus Samatco Mining Co. 6,000 \$ 14 all \$34

Solana Tin Mining Company, Limited. 11,500 \$ 6 2 \$23, sales

Societe Francaise des Charbonnages de Tonkin 25,000 \$ 6 5 \$6

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 8,000 Pcs. 500 \$ 300, sellers

Inburs Mines, Limited. 175,000 \$ 1 16 \$51

PLANTING, ETC.

China-Borneo Company, Limited. 7,500 \$ 100 \$ 15, sales

East Borneo Planting Co., Limited. 4,000 \$ 50 \$ 10, nominal

Labuk Planting Company, Limited. 5,000 \$ 50 \$ 10, nominal

Song Kaiy Phaung Co., Ltd. 6,000 \$ 50 all \$45

The Lamag Planting Co., Limited. 6,000 \$ 50 \$ 20 nominal

HOLES, ETC.

Austin Arms Hole and Building Company, Limited. 4,000 \$ 50 \$ 33 1/2 dis.

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. 3,000 \$ 100 all \$200

Pork Hotel & Trading Co., Limited. 4,000 \$ 50 \$ 20 \$10

Borneo Hotel and Stores Co., Ltd. 1,000 \$ 500 \$ 332 nom.

Shameen Hotel & Land Co., Ltd. 5,000 \$ 100 \$ 20 \$3, nom.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. 50,000 \$ 10 all \$214

Cruikshank & Co., Limited. 1,000 \$ 10 all \$10, nominal

LIGHTING.

H.K. & China Gas Co., Limited. 5,190 \$ 10 all \$13, sellers

New Sharts. 1,900 \$ 10 all 7.1 cash

Hongkong Electric Co., Limited. 30,000 \$ 100 \$ 68, cash

BRICK AND CEMENT.

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 20,000 \$ 50 all \$22, buyers

Hongkong Brick & Cement Co., Ltd. 4,000 \$ 23 \$17.50 \$15, nominal

CEMENT.

A. G. Gordon & Co., Limited. 6,000 \$ 25 \$ 20 \$20

Campbell, Moore &amp